

THE RADICAL.

Bowling-Green, Dec. 21, 1841.

There will be no paper issued from this office, next week.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, will preach at the Academy, in this village, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, limiting the judicial tenure, &c., came up on the 11th in the Senate, and was passed by that body, without much opposition.

The amendment is divided into three sections—the first of which abolishes the present provision of the Constitution upon the subject; the second vacates all the Supreme and Circuit Court judgeships, on the first of January; and the third limits the tenure of the former to ten years, and that of the latter to six years, thereafter.

NEW YORK U. S. SENATORS.—We stated last week, upon the authority of the N. York Journal of Commerce, the appointment of Messrs. Marcy and Savage, as United States Senators for that State. It seems however, that the paper from which our information was derived, was in error. The governor has appointed Lt. Gov. Daniel S. Dickinson, in the place of Mr. Tallmadge, and Henry A. Foster, in place of Mr. Wright.

LEGISLATIVE.—Business progresses rather slowly in our legislature. There is much useless discussion and waste of time upon unimportant matters, particularly in the House; and if we may be permitted to judge, a great portion of the speeches made are intended expressly for "Buncombe." We notice however, that the road bill for Pike, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles and Lincoln counties has passed the House. What the provisions of this bill are, we have not learned. On the 9th, Mr. Hughes introduced a set of resolutions as a substitute for a body of resolutions introduced by Mr. Hough, in the early part of the session, instructing our Senators in Congress upon the subject of annexation. Mr. Martin, of Cole, offered an amendment to Mr. Hughes amendment, and after a good deal of debate as to what the sentiments of the people of Missouri are, upon the subject, Mr. James moved to make the subject the order of the day for the 12th, and that the resolutions be printed, which carried.

A bill to regulate and establish County Treasuries was read twice, and by motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill was so amended as to make County Treasurers elective by the people.

A bill regulating the election of Electors of President and Vice President, and districting the State, was read twice laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hough, the constitutional amendments, passed by the Senate, limiting the tenure of the Judiciary, were read a first time.

THE 25TH RULE.—Upon the motion of J. Q. Adams, the house of representatives have rescinded the 25th Rule, or what was during the last session, the 21st Rule. The Abolitionists can now petition congress upon the subject of Abolition, to their heart's content.

Judge Semple, will probably be re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois.

Thomas Corwin, has been elected, Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Ohio.

In New York and Pennsylvania, the electors met at the seats of government on the 4th inst., and cast their votes for James K. Polk for President, & George M. Dallas for Vice President.

SIXES OF RUIN.—An exchange paper says, the application of the Amoskeag manufacturing corporation to the New Hampshire Legislature for an increase of their capital stock to the extent of \$400,000, stamps the attempt of the cronkers of the federal press to create panic, with unfading marks of falsehood. It brands them as malicious and reckless contrivers of embarrassment and distress, seeking to bring about by concerted whiggery and alarm the condition of things which they pretend has grown out of the election of Polk. The evidence is plenary and comes from their own party.

Militia Masters.—The N. Hampshire Legislature has passed a resolution abolishing regimental masters.

The Richmond Whig, the leading organ of the Clay party in Virginia, in a state of desperation at the result of the late election, thus talks to its deluded followers:

"If you have to employ a lawyer, there are whig lawyers in plenty, and of the highest eminence; a doctor, nearly all the physicians are whigs; a carpenter, here are numbers, and they the most distinguished in their art; a mechanic of any kind, there are, in all the departments of mechanics, whigs distinguished for their skill; a schoolmaster—an overseer—a clerk—an agent of any kind—THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF WHIGS, honest, capable, faithful, and anxious to obtain employment. From a yard of tape up to a Brussels carpet, and down again to a pipe-stem, let whigs give the preference to whigs, until the cloud which threatens all has passed. Not, we say again, to punish opponents, but to take care as far as possible of those who have nobly exerted themselves to save the country.

"If this be treason, make the most of it!"

Is not this as disgusting as it is replete with impudence? The "Whig" starts out upon the supposition that all the wealth of the country is in the hands of that party, and we infer that he believes ruin and distress would ensue to every democrat who looks to the wealthy for employment. Thus he expects to drive those into the harness of whiggery whom he cannot influence by reason. To ensure the success of his principles he would widen the breach that already exists between whig and democrat—he would take with him political prejudice, into the social circle and array one portion of the community in deadly hostility against the other.

HOGS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 20th, says: "There have not been many slaughtered during the week, but we have heard of several contracts for droves now on the road, among which are the following—about 800 head to average over 200 lbs. at \$2 75; and about 100 to average over 250 lbs. \$3; and one or two inferior lots at \$2 50 per 100 lbs.

Something too much.—We have recently heard some very respectable business men, who voted for Mr. Clay, and did all they could to elect him, condemn in very decided terms the course of some of the prominent politicians and newspapers of their party since the election, for their endeavors to produce a panic in the public mind, merely to gratify a malignant feeling of revenge for their defeat and disappointment, and without in the least benefiting any one. These gentlemen say that business will go on well enough if things are allowed to take their regular course; and they are utterly opposed to mere politicians disturbing the business relations of the country to the injury of business men of all parties, and to the depreciation of property owned by political friends as well as foes. It would seem to us, and we know it is so considered by many of the intelligent and moderate among our late opponents, that the politicians and journalists of that party have already caused pecuniary losses enough to their friends, without continuing a game calculated still further to drain their pockets.

Many business men who supported Mr. Clay, have acknowledged to us within a short time, that they were well satisfied that Mr. Polk's election would be better in some respects for the country in the long run, than would have been that of Mr. Clay. That had Mr. Clay been elected, it was more than probable a National Bank would have been erected, a surplus revenue brought into the treasury, and that with the proceeds of the public lands, distributed among the States; which measure might have brought upon the country a high fictitious prosperity for a short time, to be succeeded by all the depressions and distress that so recently we suffered from like causes. Mr. Polk, it is believed by all, will, so far as he can, pursue a steady course. No bank—no surplus revenue—no distribution, will be sanctioned by him.—The currency and business of the country will retain the most essential element of prosperity—steadiness. This, we say, we have heard many of our opponents acknowledge to be the probable consequences of the late election, and this is what they, and all others, ought to desire and approve.—[Pennsylvanian.]

The Whigs, though they were not able to defeat Mr. Polk, are yet determined to manufacture his Cabinet. They must have some danger in the pie—and accordingly casting, ever and anon, the *Drum's Peroration* of his counsel. They might as well drop the character of *Manager* at once. None of Mr. Polk's friends are yet behind the curtain, as far as we are advised. We doubt even whether that gentleman knows yet

of a single Secretary, who is to enter his Cabinet. We are clear at all events for his pleasing himself—without regard to any consideration, which may be supposed by the knowing ones to tranquil his selection.—We have a strong and determined opposition to encounter—and we should permit Mr. Polk to take the best advisers he can obtain, without either important interference, or capricious opposition. We must cling all together in any event—organize as far as we prudently can—and present a determined front to politicians, who seem determined to allow us neither a permanent peace, nor even a temporary truce.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

GOV. ELLSWORTH ON NATIVISM.—At a great Whig meeting, held last week in Hartford, Conn., ex-Governor Ellsworth gave his views of the Native American party. He believed the prolongation of the residence required before naturalization was not the remedy; he thought five years a prohibition quite long enough. The evil was in the fraudulent violation of existing laws. He would go for no such proscription as the Native party require; and he invoked a true Whig to stand aloof from an alliance with him.

The Milwaukee Courier says: "An economical government is that which pays its officers as good salaries as the same talent would command in the private walks of life, and holds them to a strict accountability for their acts. And we want not to see Wisconsin make the attempt to form a State Government until she is prepared to have a respectable one.—We hope at all events she will pay her officers enough to support them, so that if they do steal, they will not live without it."

The pay fixed by the constitution for the officers of the State of Iowa, is as follows: "Governor, to receive, per annum, \$800 Secretary of State, per annum, 500 Auditor, per annum, 500 Judges of the Supreme Court, 800 Members of the Legislature, \$2 per diem for the first 50 days, and \$1 per diem for the remainder of the session."

The N. Orleans papers state that a letter from a gentleman at Matamoros, to a mercantile house in that city, mentions the death of Richard H. Bell, Esq., at that place, on the 11th of October last. The deceased was United States consul at Matamoros.

Death of a Man of Genius.—The New Orleans papers state that Matthew C. Field, formerly one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, and recently of the St. Louis Reveille, died at sea on the 15th ult., on his way from Boston to New Orleans. He was a man of genius, a poet, and a most delightful companion, whose memory will long be cherished in the hearts of thousands.

Interesting Case.—The National Intelligencer says a case involving the question whether there was any authority for the collection of duties on imports, under the compromise act, subsequent to the 30th of June, 1842, is now under trial in the Supreme Court. This case is No. 17 in the docket, and is an appeal from the circuit court of Maryland.

Virginia.—The lower house of the Virginia Legislature have resolved, by a vote of 74 to 21, to receive the State's share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

REVENUE AT NEW YORK.—The amount of receipts at the New York custom house for the week ending on Saturday, the 30th, were \$123,915 49.

The receipts for the month of Nov. were \$695,453 63
Do in October, 1,330,247 73
And for the eleven months ending November 30 21,205,442 99
The following is a statement of the imports into the port of New York for the months of October and November.

	October.	Nov.
Free goods, excepting specie and bullion	\$653,845	\$260,879
Dutiable goods	3,913,283	1,891,893
Specie & bullion	43,538	39,372
Total imports	\$4,610,667	\$2,212,244
		4,610,667
Increase in November	\$2,393,423	

Monument to Washington.—The board of managers of the "Washington National Antislavery Society" have determined to expend the fund now tending to the credit of the Society (about \$49,000) in the erection of a monument to the Father of his country at the seat of Government.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Dec. 2d.
The last session of the 28th Congress has at length commenced. The day dawned bright and beautiful, and the crimson sunlight beamed as of old on the gorgeous drapery of the Hall of Congress.

In the House, for a couple of hours previous to the Speaker taking the Chair, there was quite an interesting and animated scene. Old and new members, from all quarters, met and shook hands as brethren, and tenderly inquired about each other's health. This reminds one of the prize fighters, who always shake hands before entering the ring. The galleries were crowded with spectators anxious to behold the first move of the political machinery. Some of the ladies were looking down with intense interest, wondering, no doubt, whether some of the good looking new members are married or single.

Mr. Jones, our respected Speaker, appears in excellent health. When he entered the hall, he received warm congratulations from all parties. He is a great deal too good, noticed in the daily subjects he has to manage. At 12 o'clock, he gave a portentous stroke with the mace, when, as it is said, the noise ceased, and the House came to order. The dropping of a pin might have been heard.

On the calling of the roll, 175 members answered to their names. Several members elected to fill vacancies were summoned and sworn. A quorum being in attendance, the usual resolutions, apprising the President of the fact, were adopted.

Mr. Holmes of N. C., then rose and moved that the House proceed to the election of chaplain.

This, as was anticipated, called out Mr. Pettit of Indiana. He vehemently opposed the motion, and denounced the plan of compensating chaplains out of the public treasury, as being in effect the buying of the foundation of an established church. He had recently seen at a large public assembly, the blessing of the Deity invoked, when the next moment afterwards was commenced the singing of the most rabid political songs. This was mockery. Religion and politics went not together. But he considered this payment of chaplains from the public treasury as an attempt to unite the two. It was true that the law provided that the chaplains of each House should be of different sects. But there were many more sects than two. And thus Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and a dozen other sects, were virtually compelled to pay the salaries of men of sects which constituted but a small portion of the whole.—This being the case, he thought the better plan would be for members who desired Chaplains to pay them out of their own pockets. With this view he had prepared an amendment to that effect. In connexion with the amendment he had appended a list headed by himself with \$5.

Now if every other member of the House and Senate would pay about \$3 each, the whole sum might be raised, and the chaplains paid, without a violation of the Constitution. He was afraid, however, that with penury on the one hand and bigotry on the other, the project would be defeated. He thought, notwithstanding, it was his duty to try it, because he knew the people would support him. He was not in the least afraid of the cry of "infidel," &c., nor of the attacks of the pulpit and the press.—This step was what he considered his duty, and he was resolved to take it. After further remarks he ordered his amendment, together with the subscription list appended.

After some discussion on knotty points of order, the question was put on the amendment. Only 29 votes were cast in the affirmative. So it was rejected. The motion of Mr. Holmes was then agreed to, and it is understood that a chaplain will be elected to-morrow.

Beautiful Sentiment.—The pure in heart—the good, the true, never live in vain. Action may find a limit—thought may be chained down to earth, but the daily beauty of a life leaves a remembrance which like the subtle essence distilled from the rose, pervades the whole atmosphere, and lends a portion of its own sweetness to many who have never looked upon the flower.

Awful death of a young Woman.—A melancholy event occurred in the Pokanoket steam Mill, Bristol, Rhode Island. Miss Mary Elizabeth Bullock, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Bullock, aged 17 years, while passing near the upright shaft in the raising room unfortunately touched her clothes to the shaft and was carried round with great velocity until the engine was stopped. At each revolution of the shaft her head struck a post, which badly fractured her skull, and caused almost immediate death.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

In the Senate, this morning, the Message from the President of the United States was read; and after the usual number of copies was ordered to be printed, an adjournment took place.

In the House, Mr. Adams, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, submitted a resolution to rescind the 25th rule of the House, which is in the following words, viz:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the proposition of Mr. Adams upon the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 81, nays 104. And the resolution to rescind the 25th rule was agreed to.

Yeas—103. Nays—80.

The Message of the President of the United States was received; and after it was read.

Various propositions were made as to what number of copies should be printed, but failed; and finally, it was resolved that the usual number of the Message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the House, together with ten thousand extra copies of the Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Dringhouse moved that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, after an unsuccessful effort by Mr. Parmenter to have the subject laid on the table, the motion of Mr. Dringhouse was agreed to.

Mr. Preston King gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for a reduction of the present rates of postage.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll gave notice that he should, at an early day, introduce a bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted a joint resolution, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay over to the several States the sum of \$9,367,214 93, being the fourth instalment of the amount directed to be deposited with them according to the act of June, 1836.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the resolution on the table; and thereupon

Mr. Davis asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—yeas, 105; nays, 68.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

And the House, at half past two o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

The joint resolution from the House for the appointment of a Chaplain each for the two Houses, was adopted, and Mr. Tustan re-elected for the Senate on the first ballot.

The 24th rule of the Senate was so far suspended as to allow the Chair to appoint the standing committee.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution requesting the President to inquire into the official conduct of Silas Reel, Surveyor General of Missouri, Illinois, &c. Lies over one day.

The report was received from the Treasury Department, and a Message from the President.

And the Senate, at 1 o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Jas. A. Black gave notice that he should to-morrow, or at an early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to regulate the pay of the Army, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bart gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the duty on cotton bagging and gunny cloth.

Several other notices were given of an intention to ask leave to introduce bills.

Mr. Duncan rose for the purpose of introducing a bill, in accordance with previous notice, providing a uniform time for holding the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Adams objected, on the ground (it was understood) that "every bill must be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave."

The Speaker cited the 14th rule, and sustained the position of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

After some conversation between Messrs. Duncan, Dringhouse, Winthrop, and Weller.

Mr. Duncan moved a suspension of the rules, when

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the result was yeas 179; nays 0!

So the rules were unanimously suspended; and

Leave was given to Mr. Duncan to introduce the bill. It was read the first and second time, when

Mr. Duncan said that as this bill was passed by an overwhelming majority last winter, (but lost in the Sen-

ate) and amply discussed, he could see no objection to a third reading now.

Mr. Elmer thought that the bill ought to go to a standing committee, as, in his opinion, it was not properly framed in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and that there it might be perfected in its details.

Mr. Dringhouse preferred that the bill should be printed, that members might have an opportunity to examine it. The bill could then go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and then reported to the House after amendment, if any should be necessary.

Several propositions were made as to what course the bill should take; but the vote was taken on the motion to postpone its further consideration until Monday next, and that it be printed. This did not prevail—yeas 31, nays 146.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barks submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a select committee of five members be appointed to inquire whether the Banks of the District of Columbia, the charters of which have expired, have exercised, since such expiration, banking privileges, or done bank business, except to liquidate or to close their affairs, and with power to send for persons and papers.

The House proceeded to the election *vice vice* of a Chaplain; and on the third trial, the Rev. Mr. Dailey, a Methodist Minister from the West, was chosen, and the house adjourned.

THE EMPIRE STATE—MEETING OF THE ELECTORS.

Today the democratic electoral college of New York meets to cast thirty-six votes for James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States. It is to be the consummation of the great contest which has pervaded the hearts and animated the efforts of her indomitable and unpurchasable democracy; and this consideration, coupled with the fact, now ascertained, that the action of this august body, the representative of the will of the democracy of the Empire State, gives to the nation a President, and with him the assurance of a democratic administration of the government for the next four years, lends to the occasion unwonted and grateful interest.—[Albany Argus.]

LATER FROM CHINA—ARRIVAL OF THE TREATY CONCLUDED BY MR. CUSHING.

By the bark Sappho, Crocker, at Boston, we have advices from Canton to August 3d, and from Macao to the 4th, four days later than received by way of England.

The Sappho has brought home despatches for our government from Mr. Cushing, among which is the treaty that he has concluded with China.

Mr. Cushing was at Macao when the Sappho left, and was to sail in the United States brig Perry for Mazatlan, on the Mexican coast, on his way homeward, on the 15th of August.—Mr. Cushing and the gentlemen attached to the embassy were well.

Captain Crocker reports that bark Convey, Captain Joshua Towne, of Boston, which had sailed from Macao July 21, for this port, had been attacked by a piratical Chinese junk, which Capt. Towne succeeded in capturing, and had taken his prize to Hong Kong.

NAVAL.—At Macao, Aug. 4, United States ship Brandywine, Commodore Parker, for west coast of America, December 1; St. Louis, Captain Titon, to sail on a cruise September 1; and brig Perry, Captain Keith, to sail on a cruise August 15.—[Journal of Commerce.]

I'm Ruined.—When the news reached Pittsburgh that New York had gone for Polk, a warm Whig and large owner in several iron works in that city, in a great passion, exclaimed, "I'm ruined! I'm ruined!" A wealthy Democrat standing by, remarked to him, that he would give him one hundred thousand dollars the next morning for his interest in certain iron works, naming them. "I'm ruined!" made no reply for a moment, and when he did speak, said, that he believed he should not sell his interest in the iron works in the city for \$100,000, but offered them for \$150,000—\$20,000 more than he had offered to take for the same works of only three weeks before.—[Louisville Democrat.]

GOLD.—Mr. Rothe, a Saxon miner, gives it is his opinion that the gold mines of North Carolina are equal to any in Europe or Brazil. Ten millions of bullion have already been obtained from the North Carolina mines. A negro found one lump of ore at Reid's mine which was worth \$8000.